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On account of its central location, being only two blocks from the White House, the Corcoran Art Gallery, the D. A. B. Building, and the National Theater, it is a very convenient place for breakfast, luncheon, or dinner for ladies and gentlemen residing in or near Washington, as well as for strangers visiting Washington. Conveniently accessible from the shopping districts and the Union Railway Station.

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## Buy Diamonds Now!

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We will give you greater genuine Diamond value for \$25 than any other house in Washington. For years there has been a steady increase, and common sense will tell you that present conditions will cause a more rapid advance in prices. Diamonds purchased from us now will be profitable investments. You can have the pleasure of wearing a beautiful stone, and the money you are paying for it, gradually, will be earning a big dividend.

## Castelberg's

935 Pa. Ave.

### DIED.

**BENNETT**—On Sunday, September 7, 1914, at 8:30 p. m., JAMES BENNETT, of 112 Eighteenth street northwest, well known in business for fifty years in Washington, at Providence Hospital, after a lingering illness of four months. At the time of his death he was seventy-three years and six months old. He leaves a wife, Annie E. Bennett; a son, Peter J. Bennett; a daughter, Mrs. Franklin T. Howe, and seven grandchildren.

Funeral will take place Wednesday morning, September 10, at 9 o'clock, at St. Matthew's Church. Rev. Father Cooper will officiate at the casket. Interment in Mount Olivet Cemetery.

**DU LANEY**—On Monday, September 7, 1914, at 2:55 p. m., at the residence of his son, C. S. Du Laney, 212 Eighth street northeast, Washington, D. C., Rev. JAMES HERVEY, aged seventy-eight years, beloved husband of Sarah V. Du Laney (nee Shipley).

Funeral services at Mt. Vernon Place M. E. Church South, Ninth and K streets northwest, Thursday, September 10, at 10:30 a. m. Friends and relatives respectfully invited to attend. Interment in Loudon Park Cemetery, Baltimore, Md., at 2:30 p. m.

## The Gray Motors—North 1212

WE OPERATE CARS SPECIALLY BUILT FOR US BY

**THE WHITE COMPANY**  
MANUFACTURERS OF GASOLINE MOTOR CARS, TRUCKS & TAXICABS.  
WASHINGTON BRANCH AND SERVICE STATION,  
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**WE ARE DAILY MEETING THE BANKING NEEDS**

—OF MORE than 32,000 depositors, and can unquestionably satisfy YOURS.

—SAME RATE of Interest paid on both large and small accounts.

**National Savings and Trust Company.**  
Corner 15th and N. Y. Ave.  
FORTY-EIGHTH YEAR.

**WILLIAM W. MOORE DEAD.**

Special to The Washington Herald.

Rockville, Md., Sept. 7.—William W. Moore, vice president of the Sandy Spring Savings Institution and a director of the First National Bank of Sandy Spring, died late yesterday afternoon at his home in Sandy Spring, this county.

He was seventy-eight years old. He is survived by his wife, a daughter and two sons. Mr. Moore was a member of the Society of Friends.

For the purpose of showing Zapata the sincerity of the new government and to allow him to have a voice in shaping legislation, Carranza in his note invites Zapata to attend the convention called for October 1.

Vera Cruz, Sept. 7.—It was reported here today that the waterworks at Xochimilco has been captured by Zapatistas.

The British forces have taken up their position in the center of the line, flanked on the right and left by French troops. Owing to the extended formation of the allied line in its rearward movement during the past fortnight many detachments of officers and privates have become separated from the main force, but it is hoped they have escaped capture and soon will rejoin the colors.

The superior numbers of the Germans is offset by these facts. The allied line in its rearward movement have practically selected their own battlefield for the decisive engagement which seems to be at hand. The Germans are on the point of complete exhaustion by their forced marches under a sun of tropical qualities.

The weather has been exceptionally hot for early September, but it has proved a greater hardship for the invaders than it has for the defenders.

Fighting between Reims and Verdun in the extreme eastern part of France is taking place upon difficult territory.

## ALLIES FORCE GERMANS BACK

CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE

vader's line toward the allies' front, effectually trapping the enemy.

It is the greatest battle of the war. It began Sunday, and is still raging. The was announced officially today in the following statement:

"The biggest battle of this war began yesterday (Sunday). The front goes from Nanteuil-le-Haudouin through Meaux to Verdun. The French and British armies are engaged."

The front along which the Germans and the allies are engaged is approximately 160 miles long. From Nanteuil-le-Haudouin to Meux it extends in a south-easterly direction. From Meux it stretches eastward in a crooked line to Verdun.

The idea of the German commander in throwing out his extreme western wing into a northerly direction was, evidently, taken to present a front to the heavy French force stationed along the Marne River from Meux westward to Paris.

The battle was, evidently, opened upon the extreme right flank of the German line which had taken up a position north of the Grand Morin, a tributary of the Marne east of Paris. An earlier official announcement gave notice of fighting there, stating that the allies had come into contact with the west wing of the German line in that region. The French were said to have begun an offensive operation, pushing northward to the Ourcq River at a point above La Ferté-Sous-Gouarre.

Meux is twenty-three miles east of Paris. Rheims (which city the Germans claim to have occupied Saturday) is fifty-eight miles east by northeast from Meux. Verdun, which is given as the extreme eastern flank of the battle lines, is sixty-three miles east by southeast from Rheims.

Nanteuil-le-Haudouin lies on a line drawn straight through Chateau-Thierry and Senlis in a northwesterly and southeasterly direction. It is twelve miles north of Meux and twenty-three miles northeast of Paris.

According to the indications, there is fighting along the valley of Marne and the frontier opposite the Aisne and Ourcq rivers.

Each Column an Army.

In their sweep toward the southeast the Germans moved in separate columns, each a big army in itself. In addition to these columns, there is a considerable force of troops around Senlis.

Near La Ferté-Sous-Jouarre, about thirty-three miles east of Paris, is a German column facing the allies lying on the Grand Morin. Another army is southwest of Rheims. Between Rheims and the forest of Argonne is another German force. Another German column lies southwest of Chalons. All these columns are supposed to face the south.

There are indications that the French and English are trying a flank movement. Field Marshal Sir John French, commander of the English expeditionary force, was said to be in active command of the troops that have been pounding away at the German right flank.

The German armies are believed to be the first under Gen. von Kluck; the second under Gen. von Hausen and Gen. von Bülow; the fourth under Grand Duke Albrecht, and the seventh, a combined force under Crown Prince Frederick William and Crown Prince Ruprecht, of Bavaria.

The German right flank is supposed to be the fifth, probably commanded by Gen. Paul Pau and the Seventh under Gen. Joffre's direction.

The war office statement says:

"The allied armies have again come into contact on our left wing, under good conditions, with a slight wing of the enemy on the banks of Grand Morin. Around Paris the engagement began Saturday between the allied army and the flank of the advance guard of the German right has extended. We have advanced to the River Ourcq without great resistance. The situation of the allied armies is good as a whole."

An earlier official announcement had claimed a French advance southeast of Paris, but the fight was admitted a small one.

**British in Center of Line.**

The British forces have taken up their position in the center of the line, flanked on the right and left by French troops. Owing to the extended formation of the allied line in its rearward movement during the past fortnight many detachments of officers and privates have become separated from the main force, but it is hoped they have escaped capture and soon will rejoin the colors.

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The weather has been exceptionally hot for early September, but it has proved a greater hardship for the invaders than it has for the defenders.

Fighting between Reims and Verdun in the extreme eastern part of France is taking place upon difficult territory.

The French have a strong force concentrated there, but are opposing a German army of equal size. Such advantage in numbers as may rest with the Germans is offset by the strength of the

French position. There are indications that the Germans have abandoned, at least temporarily, their idea of trying to swing round the left wing of the allied army. This movement was checked when the French and English fell back to a point where they could use Paris as their left base.

The allied line now stretches in a big loop southward and eastward from Paris to the southeast of the city. The Germans are really between Paris and the sea and a section of the allied army, but the first line of the German army is in the hollow formed by the concave of the French front.

## CARRANZA GETS U. S. PROPOSAL

Wilson's Envoy Tells Him Terms on Which Recognition Will Be Granted.

### THREE PLANS OFFERED

Administration Not Perturbed by Reported Intent to Attack Funston. Zapata Explains Stand.

Paul Fuller, special representative of President Wilson, yesterday outlined to Gen. Carranza in the Palace at Mexico City the terms under which the United States will recognize the constitutional government and withdraw its troops from Vera Cruz. Three alternative propositions were laid before Carranza by Fuller according to high authority in Washington.

The first proposition was that Carranza declare himself provisional president of Mexico, oblige him, under the Mexican constitution, not to become a candidate for president at the ensuing election. In this case the United States will immediately recognize the republic and evacuate Vera Cruz. This plan, it is understood, is the one favored by Villa, who does not want Carranza to become President.

**Free to Run for President.**

The second plan is that Carranza, now provisional president of the Constitutionalist party government under the plan of Guadalupe, resign in favor of his minister for foreign affairs, who shall in turn declare the Constitutionalist government to be the established government of Mexico. In this case the United States will grant Carranza full recognition and withdraw its troops from Vera Cruz. Carranza will be free to become a candidate for President. Senator Fabela is the present foreign minister under Carranza, but it is expected that Senor Calderon will assume that office within a few days.

The third plan, and the one favored by the United States, is that Carranza remain as provisional president, but that he should not become a candidate for president at the ensuing election. In this case the United States will grant Carranza full recognition and withdraw its troops from Vera Cruz. Carranza will be free to become a candidate for President. Senator Fabela is the present foreign minister under Carranza, but it is expected that Senor Calderon will assume that office within a few days.

Fuller expects to receive Carranza's answer within a day or two.

**Administration Unperturbed.**

Imperturbability characterizes the attitude of the administration with regard to the allegations that new discord is forming in Mexico. Nevertheless, the report was current here again yesterday that Carranza had suspended train service between the capital and Vera Cruz, and that Gen. Funston had threatened reprisals.

Maj. Gen. Wotherspoon, Acting Secretary of War, designated as "without a shadow of truth" these rumors, as well as the more serious report that Carranza contemplates active operations against Funston's forces at Vera Cruz.

At the State Department reports were received from Paul M. Fuller and John R. Silliman from Mexico City, in which it was said that there would be a conference of generals and governors of various States on October 1 to carry out the plan of Guadalupe looking to the establishment of a permanent government.

**Zapata Gets Invitation.**

The constitutionalist agency here issued this statement yesterday:

"Advices received today from Mexico City are to the effect that the commission of Carranza to treat with Zapata in regard to the latter's allegiance to the new government has rejected to Carranza, that while the rebel leader is sympathetic to the new government, he is personally in favor of the agrarian reforms as laid down in the plan of Ayala.

"For the purpose of showing Zapata the sincerity of the new government and to allow him to have a voice in shaping legislation, Carranza in his note invites Zapata to attend the convention called for October 1."

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## RUSSIANS' CRY: ON TO BERLIN

CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE

saber and dispatched as many more before he fell exhausted, to the ground.

Two Russian armies are marching to invade Hungary from the east and north while a third is forcing back combined Austrian and German forces that are trying to avert a march on Posen and thence straight on Berlin, according to an announcement made by the general staff today.

The forces that will proceed through Lorgo Pass are said to be five army corps (200,000 men) and those hedged for Ulick Pass eight corps (320,000 men). It was learned yesterday that the Russian army which was checked in the vicinity of Allenstein has been heavily reinforced, and among the new forces sent to the front being Asiatic troops from Siberia and Manchuria. Large forces are also proceeding north from Warsaw.

The general staff states that the Germans who occupied Poland in Russian Poland near the frontier at the outbreak of the war are evacuating their positions.

The Russians approached Tarnopol on August 23. The Austrians had thrown up earthworks, on which were mounted heavy guns. When the Russians got within range, the Austrians began bombarding them with artillery. The Russians pressed forward against this fire, and soon were within rifle range. For three hours the Austrians held off the invaders, but the Russians refused to retreat.

Finally the Russian infantrymen gained a foothold in the trenches and hand-to-hand fighting ensued. The Austrians were driven from their works and fell back upon the town.

**Prepared Warm Reception.**

In Tarnopol preparations had been made to give the Russians a warm reception. Sharpshooters were concealed in the upper floors of the houses. The Russian guns were planted in the bellies of the churches. There was furious fighting before the streets and houses were cleared of Austrians.

A majority of the Russian regiments carry the czar's portrait on the march as well as the regimental standard.

Prince Bolshinsky, who married Susanna E. Whittier, of Boston, has presented the pennant of Gen. Skobloff to the Russian army in Galicia to be maintained as a holy symbol.

Word from the front says a wounded Russian notified forty German noncommissioned officers in the Red Cross hospital at Soldau. He made inquiries and found that they had been transferred from the nearest field for land service.

Gen. Ruzsky, who commanded the Russian army which entered Galicia and took Lemberg, had made a minute study of the country before war broke out. He had been commander of the Kiev district and it is said he knew the conqueror of Lemberg (or Lvov, as the Russians have renamed it), knew every path, gully, and elevation better than the Austrian leader.

The wounded Cossacks at Minsk state that the German military authorities are disseminating among the inhabitants of East Prussia the idea that the Cossacks are heathen cannibals addicted to frightful cruelty. When the Cossacks attacked Salluppon Germans who fled to the east, they destroyed the story that the Cossack chief had cut a clergyman's heart out of Gumbinnen and was wearing it on his lance to Instenburg.

**Barbarity Charged.**

The correspondent of the Novoye Vremya (a government paper) has sent a number of stories from Warsaw charging the Germans with barbarities. He declares that German officers went upon the battlefield after an engagement and shot the wounded Russian officers. The Novoye Vremya relates the following story, which it states he got from a wounded Russian.

"I was wounded during a fight and helpless on the field. I saw frightful slaughter going on around me. I saw my turn came. A German, evidently an officer, reached down and pulled by nose to see if I was dead. He felt by body and found it was warm. Then he drew his revolver and shot me two shots at my forehead. Luckily both bullets only grazed my limbs while laying unconscious, an artillery raider passed over me, breaking out my legs. I begged my companions to put me out of my misery, but they refused, and now the surgeons say I am recovering."

Another correspondent of Russian authority in Galicia is reported to be enormously facilitated by the fact that the native Slav population is welcoming the invaders with open arms.

It is officially announced that Russian troops in Galicia have begun a movement to surround Przemyśl, a fortified town. The Russian authorities say that Przemyśl is defended by a strong force of Austrians.

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